EAST RIVER OR THE SOUND

THE STORY OF THE BRITISH EVACUATION.

SCENES IN NEW-YORK ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

A FEW LEAVES OF REVOLUTIONARY HISTORY-A MAP OF THE OLD TOWN SHOWING POINTS OF INTEREST-FEATURES OF THE CELEBRATION.

One hundred years ago to-day New-York was formally evacuated by the British and occupied by the Continental soldiery and the American civil authorities. The scenes connected with those interesting historical events will be the burden of conversation with intelligent and patriotic people to-day. The Tribune furnishes a chapter on the subject on this page, and to quicken the fancy and help the comprehension it publishes a map of the town which was the theatre of the great drama the centennial anniversary of which will be celebrated to-morrow. The original of this map was surveyed in 1782 and drawn in 1785 by John Hills. Corrected in a few particulars by Professor Henry P. Johnston, it was published last month in Harper's Magazine. A comparison of this map with one of the city as it is to-day will be an interesting halfhour's occupation. The northern boundary of last century's town was below the Grand-st. of today. The black line extending across the island from Corlear's Hook indicates the fortifications thrown up by Washington in 1776, as afterward repaired and altered by the British. At noon one hundred years ago this line was still held by Sir Guy Carleton. Two shaded portions of the map in the lower left-hand corner show the territory that had been devastated by fires. That of 1776 occurred on September 21, six days after the British had taken possession; it destroyed 500 houses. That of 1778 was in the so-called "Dock Ward," and burned 70 houses. The American troops this morning one hundred years ago marched down the Old Post Road (the Bowery) and halted beyond the line till the British had departed. When the little army of occupation entered it marched down the Bowery to Queen-st. (now Pearl), thence to Wall, through this to Broadway, down Broadway, halting at Cape's tavern, at Rector-st., indicated by a black square on the map. The formal act of occupation took place at the Battery. Fort George when the salute was fired occupied the site of the present transatlantic steamship offices in Bowling Green. The civic procession formed at the Bull's Head tavern in the Bowery (now the site of the Thalia Theatre). marched down through Chatham, Queen and Wall sts. and Broadway to the halting place of the soldiery. British ships lay for some weeks afterward at the ship-yards to the right

The condition of New-York's populace about the time of the evacuation, the feelings existing between victors and vanquished, and the celebration which followed the restoration of the town to American hands are described herewith. An account is appended of the manner in which the news of the cessation of hostilities was received, and a description of some of the features in to-morrow's celebration is also given on this page.

EVACUATION AND OCCUPATION.

NEW-YORK AS THE BRITISH LEFT IT-EX-TRACTS FROM OLD RECORDS.

It is almost as difficultato-day to form an accurate mental picture of the New-York which Sir Guy Carleton, as the representative of the British Crown, formally delivered over to the Continental authorities, as it would have been for one of the eye-witnesses of that event to have formed an adequate conception of the coming city whose millions of inhabitants will celebrate its hundredth anniversary to-morrow. The town was beautiful for situation, and it was always called an attractive spot from the day when the companions of Hendrik Hudson pronounced the well-wooded island "a pleasant land to see." At the time of the Revolution it had grown into a city of 4,000 houses and some 30,000 inhabitants, with a brisk commerce which was prophetic of its future importance. There were few vessels at its wharves, however, when General Knox rode in at the head of his little army to occupy it in the name of the free Republic. A few English merchantmen and a few sloops from the river and the Sound were seen among the transports and ships of war, but a seven years' blockade and occupation by an invading army had destroyed everything like business. Perhaps nineteen out of every twenty of the city's inhabitants had left it when General Robertson took possession after the fall of Fort Washington. In many of the deserted houses British officers were quartered. Others were occupied by the Loyalists who came thronging hither for protection, as their Whig neighbors made life uncomfortable for them at home. As these refugees became more numerous, shanties and cabins were built for them in vacant lots, and particularly in the district east of Broadway, where every building had been swept away by one of the desolating fires which had destroyed nearly one-sixth of the city. A population of idle soldiers and idle refugees fed by the British commissary would naturally eare little for the property of rebels. Churches were turned into hospitals and prisons, and one into a riding school for cavalry practice Private dwellings were defaced, and the whole city were a dismantled look. The sad spectacle made a profound n on the mind of Governor Clinton as he rode in by the side of Washington to possess the city in the name of the civil authorities. In his first message delivered to the Legislature in January

following he says:

Freedom in this district seems to derive additional hastre from the objects which remind us of the despotism so lately prevailing. While we recollect the general progress of a war which has been marked by cruelty and rapine; while we survey the ruins of this once flourishing city; while we sympathize in the calamities which have reduced so many of our fellow-citizens to want and distress and are auxlously solicitous to repair the wastes and misfortances we lament, how ought our hearts to overflow with love and gratifude to our adorable Creator, through whose gracious interposition bounds have been set, and probably forever, to such scenes of horror and devastation.

The condition of the church edifices was accurately set forth by one of the eminent clergymen of the day as follows:

the day as follows:

Of the nineteen places of public worship in this city when the war began, there were but nine fit for use when the British troops left it. The rulnous situation in which they left two of the Low Dutch Reformed churches, the three Presbyterian churches, the French Protestant church, the Anabaptist church and the Friends new meeting house, was the effect of design and strongly marks their enmity to these societies. It will cost many thousands of pounds sterling to put them in the repair they were when the war commenced. They were all neat buildings and some of them elegant.

THE FLIGHT OF THE LOYALISTS.

Seven months had passed since the authenticated copy of the peace treaty had reached America and a cessation of hostilities had been proclaimed, and Governor Clinton naturally complained of the "dilatory movements" of the British forces in withdrawing from the country. But one evacuation of New-York was going on as fast as possible. According to the returns of Brook Watson, the Royal Commissary-General at New-York-no doubt the same Brook Watson who afterward became Lord Mayor of London-nearly 30,000 Loyalists were sent from this city to Nova Scotia, Quebec and Abbacce, and this must have kept the transports busy a good part of the summer and autumn. No doubt these loyal subjects acted prudently in fleeing from the wrath of the patriots whose homes they had so long inhabited. Among the distinguished de-partures were David Matthews, the loyal Mayor of New-York, and Abraham Cuyler, the Mayor of Albany. Meanwhile the rigors of military law began slowly to relax and the exiles one by one came back into the city. It is noted that Alexander Hamilton and Aaron Burr came down from Albany together in the same sloop some days before the

As the time for the final departure of the troops drew near the city filled up rapidly. In the London papers a month later the following particulars of evacuation are given from the mails carried by the Iris, which sailed from here on the first of De-

of the inhabitants left there by the English, many whom will be ordered away; and those that remain wi have no easy time of it from their neighbors, who think have no easy time of it from their neighbors, who think it meritorious to smoke a Tory, as the Loyalists are called. Magnificent fireworks had been prepared to be played off the day after the Iris sailed, and what with the number of people brought there by currosity to see the place evacanted, and others to behold the celebration of the tpeace, the city appeared as full of inhabitants as when the troops were there. The many reports of the confusion that was said to prevail in America are confued to a few places, and take the whole country throughout everything is in much better order than could possibly be expected after so long and bloody a war. THE TEMPER OF THE VANOUISHED.

The good order and decorum was largely due to the fair and temperate way in which Sir Guy Carle ton performed his delicate duties. When some exuberant Loyalists destroyed the colors of an American vessel in the harbor, Sir Guy and Admiral Digby united in a proclamation denouncing the deed as having "a mischievous tendency to prolong the animosities which it is the design of the pro visional articles of peace to assuage and extin-Some days before the departure of the troops, all the records and other public papers be longing to the city, that is recorded deeds, wills. etc., were transferred by Samuel Bayard, Loyalist Deputy Secretary, to the American Secretary of State, John Morin Scott, whose deputies received them. Similar papers were transferred to the clerks of the different counties of Long Island and Staten Island. elany private papers had been destroyed,

but this important transfer of public records is an other incident which shows that the British authorities endeavored to keep faith. In view of this temper it is hard to credit the long-accepted story that when the British sailed away they left the Royal ensign flying as an insult to the entering procession. This incident is not alluded to in the contemporary accounts, although the cutting of the halyards and the greasing of the staff by some of the jolly red-coats are mentioned. It is altogether improbable that a British officer should leave his flag behind to be insulted by a victorious foe, and until some positive testimony is adduced the Van Arsdale episode must be shorn of this incident. As everything that relates to Sir Guy is of interest today, it may be mentioned that Colonel Trumbull. who was present at the conference between the British commander, General Washington and Governor Clinton, reported to a friend that "Sir Guy greatly resembles His Excellency General Washington, sedate-does not talk a great deal-his counte nance appears sencible and very expressive." Nevertheless Sir Guy was susceptible to the malaria which at that early day prevailed at Dobbs Ferry. For the same officer who quotes Colonel Trumbull adds that on the day when the three notables were to dine on board of the English sloop of war, " Sir Guy was taken very sick just before dinner with a fit

PROGRAMME FOR THE OCCUPATION.

Sir Guy wrote to Washington on the 24th of Notroops will be near the barrier." The little army was then camped at McGowan's Pass, a point within tice was posted in various parts of the city:

The committee appointed to conduct the order of re-civing their Excellencies Governor Clinton and General

A body of horse will precede their Excellencies and be in their flanks. After the General and Governor will follow the Lieutenant-Governor and members of the Council for the temporary government of the southern parts of the State, the gentlemen on horseback eight in front, those on foot in the rear of the horse in like manager. Their Excellencies after passing down Queen street and the line of troops up the Broad Way will a light at Cape's Tavern.

CITIZENS TAKE CARE!!!

The morning of the 25th dawned clear and fresty, and the little army of occupation marched down the fortifications which stretched across the island from Corlear's Hook. This line the enemy held till nearly 1 o'clock, when it was announced that the last guard had retired and the Continentals marched through the works in full martial order and on to the city. Every man was a veteran and all were arrayed in their best; the new blue and white uni the fine soldierly bearing of this picked battalion called forth the praise of Washington himself. First infantry, followed by Major-General Henry Knox and Brigadier-General Henry Jackson. After them came two companies of artillery under Major Bau man, then a battalion of light infantry under Lieutenant-Colonel William Hull and Major Sumner Continentals, under Colonel Joseph Vose, and a rear guard. Down Queen-the Pearl-st, of to day-up up Broadway the soldiers marched, having at stands-to receive the civic procession. Meanwhile two companies were dispatched down Broadway to American flag was raised over the fort while barges filled with retiring red-coats and Hessians were pushing off from the shore to the transports and men-ofit. Everything was done decently and in order,

THE CIVIC CELEBRATION. There were no stores in Broadway, and the house were set back from the street with gardens and greensward about them. There had been two rows of trees through the street, but many of these had been cut down during the exceptionally hard win ters of that period to furnish fuel for the freezing refugees. Sidewalks were a later luxury, the gutters of that day running in the middle of the street, But every yard and garden and porch and window and roof was througed with happy faces waiting for the civil dignitaries. At last they came in the prescribed order, and again there was cheering and waving of fiags and garlands and beating of drams and the roar of saluting artillery and addresses of welcome, and in the evening a public dinner by the Governor at Fraunces' Tayern, where a notable company assembled. The papers of the day gave no report of the speeches at that memorable banquet. The thirteen toasts, however, have been preserved. and no doubt "The King of Sweden," "The United Netherlands," and all the rest proved inspiring themes for after-dinner orators. Following is the

The United States.
His Most Christian Majesty—King of France.
The United Netherlands.
The King of Sweden.
The American Army.
The American Army.

merica.

The Memory of those Heroes who have fallen for 8. May our Country be grateful to our Military Chil-

dren.

9. May Justice support what Courage has gained.

10. The Vindicators of the Rights of Mankind in every quarter of the Globe.

of ager.

After the loyal Americans had all been cared for, vember: "I propose to withdraw from this place tomorrow at noon, by which time I conclude your what is now Central Park and near its northeastern angle. On the same day the following printed no-

Nashington, inform their fellow ellizens that the troops mader the command of General Knox will take possession of the city at the hour agreed on Thesday next. As soon as this may be performed he will request the citizens who may be assembled on horseback at the Bowling Green at the lower end of the Broad Way to accompany him to meet their Excellencies Governor Clinton and General Washington at the Buil's Head in the Bowery, the citizens on foot to assemble at or near the Te2-water Pump at Fresh-water.

ORDER OF PROCESSION.

e Committee hope to see their fellow citizens con-themselves with decency and decorum on this joy-

The inhabitants are hereby informed that permission has been obtained from the commandant to form them selves in patroles this night and that every order requisite will be given to the guards, as well to aid and as sist as to give protection to the patroles; and that the countersign will be given to Thomas Tucker—51 Water street, from whom it can be obtained.

old post road and through the Bowery to the line of forms of the light infantry were conspicuous, and came the dragoons, then an advance guard of light These were followed by the First Massachusetts through Wall, then a fashionable thoroughfare, and Cape's Tavern-where the Borcel Building now consummate the formalities of occupation, and the war in the Bay. Royalty at last had taken leave of a continent and republicanism formally possessed although crowds of citizens in the streets, wild with delight, greeted the troops as they filed by with cheers and waving banners.

THREE MEMORABLE DAYS. HOW THE GOOD NEWS WAS RECEIVED-OLD-TIME CELEBRATIONS.

11. May America be an Asylum to the Persecuted of

A POETICAL GREETING TO THE HEROES.

The following ode on the arrival of Washington

and Clinton was published soon after the evacu-

ation, and perhaps the unknown poet was given as

opportunity to recite his lines to the distinguished

guests at the evacuation banquet:

ts at the evacuation banquet;

"They come! They come! the heroes como! With sounding fife and thundering drum, Their ranks advance in bright array. The heroes of America! He comes! 'tis mighty Washington. Words fail to tell all he has done; Our Hero, Guardian, Father, Friend! His fame can never, never end! He comes! He comes! 'Its Clinton comes! Justice her ancient scat resumes. From shore to shore let shouts resound. For Justice comes with Freedom crowned. She comes, the white-robed Virgin. Peace; And bids grim War his horrors cease. On! blooming Virgin with us stay. And bless, Oh! bless America. Now Freedom has our wishes crowned. Let flowing goblets pass around; We'll drink to Freedom's favorite son, Health, Peace and Joy to Washington."

SOME CONGRATULATORY ADDRESSES.

Of course the British vessels did not sail away on

the 25th, and a detachment of troops remained on

Governor's Island for some time. This post was then transferred by the naval authorities to the

State of New-York, an event which then attracted

no attention or remark. Even after the Admiral

and Sir Guy Carleton had left with the fleet some

vessels remained in our waters. The frigate La

Sophic remained until January 9, when, as reported in the New-York papers, she carried away £200,000

sterling. But all this detracts in no way from the

mportance of the "day we celebrate," when the

troops of the Crown formally withdrew according

to the usual practice of surrendering territory, and

the American troops marched in to take their place.

This was all the essential ceremony, and on that

joyous occasion, couched in the elevated and more

be worth while to reproduce one, with the reply to

To his Excellency George Washington, Esquire, General and Commander-in-Chief of the Armies of the United States of America.
The address of the citizens of New-York who have returned from exfle, in behalf of themselves and their

iffering brethren. Str: At a moment when the arm of tyranny is yielding

suffering brethren.

Siz: At a moment when the arm of tyronny is yielding up its fondest usurpations, we hope the salutations of long-suffering exiles, but now happy freemen, will not be deemed an unworthy tribute. In this place and at this moment of exultation and triumph, while the ensigns of slavery still linger in our sight, we look up to you out deliverer with unusual transports of gratitude and loy. Permit us to welcome you to this city, long tern from us by the hard hand of orpression, but now by your wisdom and energy, under the guidance of Providence, once more the sent of peace and freedom. We forbear to speak our gratitude or your praise, for we should but each the voice of applicating millions; But the City of New-York is eminently indebted to your viriues, and we who now have the honor to address your Excellency have been often companions of your affectings and witnesses of your exertions. Permit us, therefore, to approach your Excellency with the dignity and sincerity of freemen, and to assure you that we shall preserve with our latest breath our gratitude for your services and veneration for your character; and accept of our sincere and carnest wishes that you may long enjoy that calm domestic felleity which you have so generously sucrificed; that the cries of failured Liberty may never more interrupt your repose, and that your happiness may be equal to your virtues.

Signed by a counsitie of citizens at the request of the meeting.

New-York, November 26, 1783.

To the Citizens of New-York who have returned from

xile.

GESTLEMEN: I thank you sincerely for your affection-ate address, and entreat you to be persuaded that nothing sould be more agreeable to me than your polite congratu-lations. Permit me in turn to felicitate you on the

ations. Permit me in turn to felicitate yos on the appy repossession of your city. Great as your joy must be on this pleasing occasion, it an scarcely exceed that which if feel at seeing you, geneme, who from the noblest notives have suffered a countary exile of many years, return again in Peace and Yilamph to enjoy the Fruits of your virtuous conduct. The fortitude and perseverance which you and your affering brethren have exhibited in the course of the xar have not only endeared you to your countrymen, but will be remembered with admiration and applause to the atest posterity. May the tranquillity of your city be persected. May the ruins soon be repaired, commerce floured, science be fostered, and all the civil and social virus be cherished in the same illustrious manner which

ues be cherished in the same illustrious manner whi ormerly reflected so much credit on the inhabitants

unparseable language of the period it may

day the transfer of authority was complete. Of the numerous addresses called forth upon this

The approaching anniversary of the evacuation of New-York by the British will be one of more than usual interest because it occurs during the centennial year of peace. Our ancestors one hundred years ago had three memorable days of rejoicing - the first, because of the reception the news of the signing of the treaty of peace on February 3, 1783; the ond. July 4, the anniversary of the Declara tion of Independence; and November 25, when the British evacuated New-York. The Fourth of July that year, while not entirely forgotten, was generally less observed than it had been in preceding years. This was because the event which made it memorable had so recently been celebrated in connection with the reception of the news of peace. In a majority of places the proclamation of peace was celebrated on April 19, because that day was the anniversary of the battle of Lexington, the first battle of the Revolution.

Provisional articles of peace between Great Britain and the United States were signed at Paris on November 20, 1782, to go into effect when a treaty between France and Great Britain should be agreed upon, which was accomplished on January 20, 1783, but not to go into effect until ratifications were exchanged. This took place on February 3, 1783, and as soon as it was accomplished our should be the bearer of the first news received in America. A RACE ACROSS THE OCEAN.

11. May a Close Union of the States Guard the Temple hey have Erected to Liberty. 13. May a Remembrance of this Day be a Remem-rance to Princes. Lafayette and Count D'Estaing determined to have a war vessel started at the earliest possible moment. It would not do to send a ship by way of the Channel, or the North Sea, as the treaty did not affect vessels there until twelve days after February 3, and their ship might be intercepted. But D'Estaing had an immense new of sixty war ships at Cadiz that had recently been fitted out for attacking the British, in case hostilities continued, and it was determined to send one of this fleet. By the time the dispatches were prepared, sent overland across half of France and through Spain to its furthest extremity, where the fleet lay, and the ship fitted for the voyage, over two weeks had elapsed. The name of the French ship selected was the sloop of war Triomphe; perhaps D'Estaing selected her because of her name to carry the triumphant news. On February 19 she set sail. Her captain was the Chevalier Du Quesne, and he and his officers and crew seemed to share the auxiety of Lafayette and D'Estaing that a French ship should get the news to the patriots in Philadelphia before a British ship could carry it to the enemy in New-York. During that voyage the utmost skill of experienced French scamen was employed to hasten the ship with her joyful intelligence. After a passage of thirty-two days the Triomphe reached the Capes of the Delaware. Captain Du Quesue was too auxious to get the news up to Philadelphia to wait the comparatively slow progress of his ship, so he went on shore at the first available place and started an express to ride night and day with the dispatches. This express reached Philadelphia at 9 a. m., March 23. The great desire of the French to be the bearers of the first news was

> rumors through their lines of the news brought by The Philadelphia Packet was probably the first American paper to publish the news. The next MR. WARD'S IDEA AND HOW HE HAS paper probably was The New-Jersey Gazette, of Tren ton, which published it on March 26. The postrider between Philadelphia and Trenton then was James Martin, of Frankford, Penn., who probably carried the news to Trenton. The New-Jersey Gazette published it with the heading: "Peace, Liberty and Independence"; and it is doubtful if our newspapers in 1865, announcing Lee's surrender, spread so much joy as did The Gazette by its news in its issue of March 26, 1783. It had a circulation quite extensive for that time, among the principal patriots in New-Jersey and the vicinity of New-York. It was carried to subscribers by post riders, among whom were John Van Kirk, an ex-sheriff of Middlesex County, who carried it in Middlesex and Monmouth Counties, and John Hedden and Alexander Anderson, who carried it to Newark and other parts of old Essex and adjacent places. As the post riders nade no delay in carrying the paper, it is reasonably certain that the patriots in the vicinity of New-York had the news of peace within two or three days after it was published.

gratified, for the British vessel did not arrive off

Sandy Hook until April 4, twelve days later. In

the meantime the British in the city had heard

The Americans saw the British ship entering the harbor of New-York on April 4, but it seems that the dispatches she carried were not delivered to the British commander until the next day. He knew their purport, so disastrous to the Royalists in the city, and was in no great haste to receive them.

A GRIEVOUS BLOW TO THE ROYALISTS. On April 8 the treaty of peace was read from the City Hall steps. It was indeed sad news to the thousands of Loyalists from the surrounding country who had sought refuge in the city. Says one account:

When the news of peace was known, the city of New-York presented a scene of distress not easily described; adherents to the Crown who were in the army tore the lappels from their coats and stamped them under their feet, and exclaimed that they were ruined; others cried out that they had sacrificed everything to prove their loyalty and were now left to shift for themselves without the friendship of King or country. General Washington united with the great ma-

General Washington united with the great ma-jority of other patriots in having the news of peace commemorated on April 19, the anniversary of the first battle of the Revolution. On April 18 he is-sued an order that the proclamation of peace should be read on the next day at the head of every regi-ment of his army, after which the chieftains with the several brigades would "render thanks to Al-nighty God for all His mercies, particularly for overruling the wrath of man to Hisown glory and causing the rage of war to cease among men." THE CELEBRATION IN NEW-JERSEY.

In most of the towns of New-Jersey the suspen sion of hostilities was commemorated as before stated, on April 19. An exception was the one at Trenton, which occurred a few days before, on April 15. In almost every town the celebration was begun with divine service in some church about noon; in the afternoon entertainments were about noon; in the afternoon entertainments were given, at which suitable toasts were read, and in the evening dwellings were illuminated, transparencies exhibited, and everywhere were bonfires and fireworks. The most notable celebration described in the old New-Jersey Gazette was the one at Bordentown, N. J., where a number of appropriate transparencies were exhibited at the house and the academy of the Rev. Burges Allison. The prevailing sentiment was expressed in the toast given at Princeton: "May the recollection of the 19th of April, 1775, the 4th of July, 1776, and the 3d of February, 1783, prove a terror to tyrants and op-Princeton: "May the recollection of the 19th of April, 1775, the 4th of July, 1776, and the 3d of February, 1783, prove a terror to tyrants and op-pressors throughout the world." In September previous to the final evacuation of New-York, 12,060 men, women and children em-barked at the city and at Long Island and Staten Island, for New-Brunswick, Nova Scotia and the Rahamas.

The city of St. John. N. B., was founded by some of these Loyalists, and the citizens of that place on October 3 held a "Centennial Harvest Festival" to commemorate the event. The Lieutenant-Gov-French allies became auxious that a French ship ernor, R. D. Wilmot, was in the chair, and the

United States Consul was announced as one of his assistants. Addresses were made by the Lieutenant-Governor and other distinguished men of the Dominion : between the addresses were music, instrumental and vecal, readings, etc. The next day was "Arbor Day" for tree planting in Queen Square; the first eight trees were to be planted by aged descendants of Loyalists who left New-York in September, 1783. Two hundred and fifty boys were detailed to assist in tree planting. The whole affair was under the direction of the New-Brunswick Historical Society, of which the venerable J. W. Lawrence, of St. John' is president. This celebration in St. John by descendants of the Loyalists is of peculiar interest. Their ancestors were compelled to leave the city one hundred years ago and take refuge where St. John now stands at the beginning of winter, in rude huts of logs or bark, in a country which they described as having "nine months winter and three amonth cold weather." To-day, it is gratifying to find the most friendly feeling existing between descendants of Patriots and of Loyalists, but it required more than one generation to obliterate the intensely bitter feeling existing at the close of the Revolution. The bitter feeling of the Americans toward Loyalists who had sought refuge in New-York a century ago is shown by the following extract from The Collins (N. J.) Gazette:

We deem it an act of humanity, and therefore an indispensable duty in order to prevent the effusion of blood. mental and vocal, readings, etc. The next day was

Collins (N. J.) Gazette:

We deem it an act of humanity, and therefore an indispensable duty, in order to prevent the effusion of blood, to caution all persons within the British lines, who have taken an active part or in any manner distinguished themselves in favor of the cause of Britain, not to return, or remain among the citizens of America. They may rely upon it that nothing can save them from retaliation for the many cruelties wantonly exercised in the course of the war upon our citizens, such as murders, burnlings, plunderings, and starving on board loathsome ships and in horrid dangeons.

That an equality bitter feeling against the Ameri-

in horrid dungeons.

That an equally bitter feeling against the Americans existed among the Loyalists and long continued is shown in Sabme's History of the Loyalists; but that old animosities are now forgotten is shown in the recent St. John Loyalist Contennial, when the American Consul, as the representative of the United States, was assigned a position second only to that of the Lieutenant-Governor. It would be a graceful return of the compliment to have in the coming Evacuation celebration a representative of the Dominion or of Great Britain assigned an equally prominent place.

THE STATUE OF WASHINGTON.

WORKED IT OUT-THE MEMORIAL STONE

The statue of Washington which is to be unreiled to-morrow on the steps of the Sub-Treasury building in Wall-st. is the work of John Q. A. Ward. The figure is of colossal size, being about 13 feet 6 inches in height, and weighs 6,500 pounds. The pedestal on which it will stand is about six feet in height, and what may be called the rostrum, on which the pedestal is placed, is about 8 feet above the street level. This and the pedestal were designed by Richard M. Hunt. Washington, in the statue, is supposed to be in the act of taking the oath of office. The left foot is slightly adanced and the right hand is extended. The left hand rests on the hilt of his sword. The figure is dressed in the costume of the periodopen coat, long waistcoat, knee breeches and stockings, with low-cut shoes and buckles. Around the neck is the old-fashioned cravat. Frills are displayed at the shirt front and ruffles at the wrist. The body is erect and the head is held high. The features express calm dignity and power. They are without that somewhat vacant wooden expression which is seen in some of the representations of the Father of his Country. To the right of the figure is a short column of fasces, on which rests an open Bible. A military cloak hangs from the left shoulder and partly conceals the left arm, affording a mass of drapery for a background.

Mr. Ward began his studies for the statue about two years ago. To assist him he had a small model made on an exact scale of the front of the building. The statue in clay was completed about the end of August last and the casting in bronze was finished a few weeks ago at the foundry of Henry & Bonnard, No. 237 Mercer-st. It was cast in sec-

Mr. Ward was seen at his studio, No. 119 West Fifty-second-st., vesterday, in working costume, Speaking of the statue he said: "As a study for the features I have used the portraits by Stuart and Hondon, and got most assistance from the latter. I have sought to give to the features of Washington an expression in conformity with his character and the circumstances in which he is depicted. How far I have succeeded is for others to indge. I have intended that his expression should reflect the natural dignity of his character and a due appreciation of the solemnity of the occasion, but I have endeavored to avoid any ostentatiously dramatic expression, because anything of that sort would be at atter variance with what we know of his character.

"The selection of a site for the statue was the subject of much consultation. Some wanted it placed on one of the abutments. The site selected was regarded by some as a too bold innovation and liable to impede the progress of pedestrians mounting the steps. To find out how far that fear might be well grounded, for two hours one day I watched those entering the building. I found that with about only two exceptions all who went into the building mounted the steps diagonally. The exceptions were two messenger boys who stopped at the fcot of the steps to purchase peanuts at the stand stationed there. The building is well adapted for statuary and allegorical figures. It is not unreasonable to assume that in future years statues will be placed on the two abutments and between the colums, and that the pediment will also be ornamented. But in the position that has been assigned to it the figure of Washington will always be the central figure.

"A light railing will be put around the rostrum and it may sometimes be used by public speakers. The politician who could lie with the statue of Washington overlooking him and on the stone on

which Washington took the eath of office would deserve to be hatcheted," said Mr. Ward in conclusion, with a laugh.

It is intended to keep secret the time when the statue will be removed from the foundry to the site chosen for it; but it will be found in place, though veiled, to-morrow morning.

THE STONE ON WHICH WASHINGTON STOOD. The memorial stone, on which Washington stood

when he took his first oath of office as President, was put in position yesterday at noon. The wagon on which it was conveyed from the stone-yard to the Sub-Treasury Building was guarded by four policemen to prevent its demolition by unsernpulous relic-hunters. By means of a derrick the stone was neatly deposited in the cavity which had been prepared for it on the rostrum, immediately in front of the pedestal. It projects slightly above the surrounding surface. The work was done without any ceremonies and

The work was done without any ceremonies and was witnessed only by such people as happened to be in the vicinity at the the time. The inevitable crowd of small boys was there and joined in raising a cheer when the stone was dropped into its place. It will be carefully guarded against seekers for chips until the Evacuation Day ceremonies have been concluded.

Precisely at 3:10 p. m. by Trinity Church clock, a small box was placed in the pedestal of the statue, It contained specimens of the metallic currency of the United States from a twenty-dollar gold piece to a copper cent with the exception of the silver half-dime and the silver three-cent piece; a copy of the twenty-second annual report of the Chamber of Commerce (1879-'80) containing an account of the origin of the movement for the erection of the statue; a copy of the twenty-third annual report (1880-'81), containing the act of Congress authorizing the erection of the statue; the list of subscribers to the statue fund; copies of The Tribune, Commercial Bulletin, Star, Staats Zeitung, Courrier des Etats Unis, City Record, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Mail and Express, and Harper's Magazine for November; the card of invitation to the unveiling ceremonies, and a copy of the programme printed on parchment.

The box is made of copper and is ten inches long, six inches wide and seven inches deep. On the top is the following inscription:

Deposited by the Chamber of Commerce of the Statue of New-York within the Pedesta

Deposited by the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York within the Pedestal beneath the Statue of Washington, erected on the steps of the Sub-Treasury, Wall-st. corner Nassau-st., New-York, November 26, 1883.

The date is not historically correct. It was intended when the inscription was made to deposit the box at the time when the unveiling ceremonies were performed, but this was found impracticable. Hence the discrepancy. The ceremonies were entirely informal. The box was put in the hole by Royal Phelps, the chairman of the Status Committee. There were present Thomas C. in the hole by Royal Phelps, the chairman of the Statue Committee. There were present Thomas C. Acton, George W. Lane, James M. Brown, George Wilson, the secretary of the committee; Morris K. Jesup, the treasurer: Benjamin G. Arnold, A. A. Low, S. B. Chittenden, and Henry F. Spanlding, After the box had been cemented in its place, the cap of the pedestal, which had been removed to admit of the introduction of the box, was restored to its position by means of the derrick.

ORIGIN OF THE STATUE.

With the Chamber of Commerce originated the proposition to erect a statue of George Washington on the steps of the Sub-Treasury Building. At a meeting of the Chamber held on February 5, 1880, Elliot C. Cowdin, chairman of the Executive Committee, moved that a special meeting of the Chamber be held on February 21 "to consider the erection of a monument to Washington in Wall-st., on the spot where he took the oath of office. At that meeting the following members of the Chamber of Commerce were appointed a committee to take charge of the matter: William E. Dodge, A. A. Low, Royal Phelps, Elliot C. Cowdin, Benjamin Arnold, Levi P. Morton, David Dows, James Talcott, Francis B. Thurber, Henry Hentz, Abram S. Hewitt, Joseph S. Lowery, Edwin D. Morgan, Morris K. Jesup, John D. Jones, George Kemp, Charles Lanier, J. Pierpont Morgan, Percy R. Pyne, Joseph Seligman, Benjamin B. Sherman, Samuel Shethar, Henry F. Spaulding, Oliver Hoyt and Charles L. Tiffany. Of this committee Royal Phelps was made chairman, Morris K. Jesup treasurer and George Wilson secretary. On March 27, 1880, S. B. Chittenden introduced a bill into Congress to authorize the erection of the statue. The bill passed on December 23, 1880, with the provision that the work should at all times be subject to the supervision and control of the Secretary of the Treasury. At a meeting held on February 3, 1881, a resolution was passed that the statue be creeted on the abutment of the Sub-Treasury building. John Q. A. Ward was requested to furnish a model with plans and specifications for the statue. Subsequently, in accordance with the views of the sculptor, the site of the statue was changed from one of the abutments to the centre of the steps. The model was duly submitted, and on April 6, 1882, the chairman of the committee, Mr. Phelps, announced that final arrangements had been made with Mr. Ward by which, for \$30,000, he was to complete the statue, and have it in position in time to be unveiled on the Evacuation Day Centenary Celebration. Altogether the work has cost about \$35,000, of which 90 per cent was subscribed by members of the Chamber of Commerce.

Arrangements have been made to exhibit this week at the New-York Chamber of Commerce the picture known as the Gibbs Washington. This portrait was originally sold by Stuart, the painter, to Colonel George Gibbs with the statement that it was one of two or three pictures on the cased while Washington was sitting and was touched from life. Colonel George Gibbs with the statement that Commerce were appointed a committee to take charge of the matter: William E. Dodge, A. A.

York.

A. Meislahn, jr., will ring the following programme on Trinity Church chimes at sunrise, noon and sunset on Evacuation Day:

Ringing the Changes.
 Centennial March.
 "Hail Columbia."

4. Washington Grand March.
5. "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean."
6. "Yankee Doodle."

At the unveiling of Washington's statue Mr. Meislahn will play "One Hundred," and at the close of the evening programme, "Home, Sweet Home."

For Latest News concerning Details of Celebration of Evacuation Day, see Second Page.